That are given for 'em. Friendship's full of dregs: Methinks, false hearts should never have sound legs; Thus honest fools lay out their wealth on court'sies.

TIM. Now, Apemantus, if thou wert not sullen, I'd be good to thee.

APEM. No, 111 nothing: for, if I should be brib'd too, there would be none left to rail upon thee ; and then thou would'st sin the faster. Thou giv'st so long, Timon, I fear me, thou wilt give away thyself in paper shortly[8]: What need these feasts, pomps, and vain glories ?

Again, in The Play of the Four P's, 1569: [<e] Then I to every soul again, " Did give a *beck* them to retain." In Ram-Alley, or Merry Tricks, 1611, I find the same word:

[46] I had my winks, my *becks,* treads on the toe." Again, in Heywood's Rape of Lucrece, 1630 :

«----------wanton looks,

[cf] And privy *becks,* savouring incontinence." Again, in Lyly's Woman in the Moon, 1597 :

" And he that with a *beck* controuls the heavens." It happens then that the word *beck* has no less than four distinct significations. In Drayton's Polyolbion, it is enumerated among the appellations of *small streams of 'water.* In Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra, it has its common reading—a sign of invitation made by the hand. In Timon, it appears to denote a *bow,* and in Lyly's play a *nod of dignity or command;* as well as in Marius and Sylla, 1594?:

" Yea> Sylla with a *beck* could break thy neck." Again, in the interlude of Jacob and Esau, 1568:

" For what, O Lord, is so possible to man's judgment [fe] Which thou canst not with *&beck* perform incontinent?[0]

STEEVENS.

See Surrey's Poems, p. 29 :

" And with a *becke* full lowe he bowed at her feete."

TYRWHITT.

i I doubt whether their LEGS, &c.] • He plays upon the word *leg,* as it signifies a *limb,* and a *bow or act of obeisance.* JOHNSON.